

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. No. 7769.

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NOTICE.

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Hongkong, July 27, 1885. 1128



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Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 24, 1887. 1016

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T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

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RESERVE FUND.....\$3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO^{TE}.....\$7,500,000

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Hongkong, April 25, 1888. 363

Intimations.

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Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 66

SAILOR'S HOME.

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Papers will be cheerfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 26, 1888. 1174

Business Notices.

Business Notices.



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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

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THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows—

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Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1882. 498

Intimations.

The Overland China Mail, A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME MAIL,

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure of each ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL Steamer for Europe. Formerly the Overland issue was published fortnightly; but as it was deemed of special importance that a weekly budget of news should be prepared, it was decided to issue it weekly. Subscribers at Home, and those at the Coast Ports and in the interior, who find the Overland a convenient form of newspaper for their purposes, will find the change. The Overland China Mail, now weekly, contains a great amount of news from the Far East, contains special Commercial intelligence, special tables of Shipping, and other information. The various Reports of Courts and Meetings, and all other news, are given in full as they appear in the daily issues.

The attention of Advertisers is directed to a weekly newspaper, which is circulated among old China "hands" and others, both at home and in the Far East, who do not take the daily journals.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly posted from the China Mail Office to subscribers, on their addresses being forwarded to us.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For Annual, £12.00 postage, £1.00. Quarter, £3.00. £0.20. Single Copy, £0.30.

China Mail Office, Hongkong.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH

MORNING STAR

Run Daily as a FERRY BOAT between Peda's Wharf and Tsim-Tsui at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 1st JUNE, 1888.

LEADS KOWLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.00 A.M. 6.30 A.M.

6.45 " 7.00 "

7.30 " 7.45 "

8.00 " 8.15 "

8.45 " 9.00 "

9.15 " 9.30 "

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Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamship *Duke of Westminster* left Singapore yesterday, and may be looked for here on or about the 23rd inst.

A SOMEWHAT peculiar case was brought under the notice of the police last night. A Chinaman who looked as if he had just swallowed an aligator came to No 2 Police Station, and informed Inspector Honnery in hollow and mournful tones that somebody had been putting something in his "chow." He also mentioned that there were other four victims all of whom were in a worse state than he, and he also remarked that he suspected a claustrum, who had been assisting the *chef*, of having put something dreadful in the soup. The inspector accompanied the man to No 37 Praya East, where four men were seen suffering apparently from the effects of a drug. The whole five were immediately sent to Hospital. By the time that place was reached the man had become violent, and there was considerable difficulty in dealing with them. Under medical treatment, however, they became quiet, and the effects of the drug gradually wore off. To-day they are in a better state, although not as well as to be able to leave the hospital. The assistant cook had been arrested on a charge of maliciously administering drugs.

The New Oriental Bank Corporation has taken another forward step. It has just started a branch at Tefehan, the Capital of Persia. The Bank had long intended to do something of the kind, and evidently has a keen eye to business. It deserves every success for its enterprise.

The Government of India, we hear, intend submitting proposals to the Secretary of State which will revolutionise the financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The idea is to carry decentralisation further by separating as far as possible the Provincial expenditure from the Imperial, and to give the Provincial Governments the power by local taxation such as funds as they may require for their local needs. Under this system each Province would in such a manner say an education have to trust entirely to its own resources. It remains to be seen if the proposed change will be acceptable to the India Office.—*Pioneer*.

ON the 12th June the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited), launched from their yard at Govan a screw-steamer named the *Kobe Maru*. She has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Japan, under the superintendence of Captain A. R. Brown, managing director of the company, and is sister ship to the *Saito Maru* launched from the same yard in March last. The *Kobe Maru* is intended for the mail and passenger services between Shanghai and Yokohama, and will be furnished and equipped by the builders in the same superior manner as her duplicate. The principal dimensions are:—Length, 233 feet; breadth, 11 feet; and depth, moulded to main deck, 21 feet 6 inches. The *Kobe Maru* is the fifth vessel built by the London and Glasgow Company for trade in Japan, under the superintendence of Captain A. R. Brown. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Kate Brown, Ringwood, Hampshire, sister of the managing director.—*L. & C. Express*.

The fine of one thousand dollars inflicted, the other day, upon a Chinaman at Penang who had the ill luck to be caught sending contraband ammunition to Acheen, will hardly prove to be a powerful deterrent. The contraband trade has, hitherto, been carried on with such impunity, that fitful seizures will only make the smugglers more cautious. They will devise fresh means to baulk the law, and defeat the ends of justice. The profit they gain by the unlawful business bulk largely enough to admit of their running the risk. The latter does not count for much, as the seizures being few and far between. The fact that the Tunku Unas, the redoubtable Achinese chief, boasts that his arms and ammunition come from Singapore and Penang, shows the extent and the comparative security of the smuggling trade. Blasno lies at the door of the Netherlands Indies Government. The blockade of the Achinese coast is only as far as Blasno. The old tribe which kept watch and ward there cannot overtake the smuggling craft which are extremely nimble and well managed. So long as the Dutch Government grudge the money to make the blockade effective, they must expect the Achinese to get materials to go on with the war, which has now lasted fourteen years without any prospect of an early close.—*Straits Times*.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS says:—Baron de Worms seems to have been as much misled when he stated in the House of Commons that the treaty stipulation as to Chinese being allowed or otherwise to reside in British possessions depended on Art. XIII. of the treaty of 1858. If there exists any reciprocity in the matter it rests on Arts. I and II. of the treaty of 1842, which are as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

Peace and Friendship, Protection to Persons and Property.

Fung Awan, accountant, was charged with forgery and uttering and obtaining money on false pretences.

There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of China, and between the respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, opened to British Subjects.

His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees, that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint, at the cities and town of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

It is useless to try and Burke the question in this manner, in an atmosphere of bad faith. If we go to the Chinese in an open-handed manner, after the way that America did, we shall have much greater chance of securing the ends Australia desires. The United States had no great difficulty in negotiating their treaty, and, properly approached, there appears no reason why we should not be accorded the same terms if we proceed in the same legitimate manner. But it is no use ploughing round in the manner that only rewards Australia, earnestly hopes to accomplish, and which she has now conducted in a dignified manner through the Conference.

Tirs following telegram with regard to an expected attack by Tibetans on the Sikkim force is taken from the *Pioneer*:—

Pedong, 22nd June.—It has just been reported from Gantong that our reconnaissance party have detected the presence of 2,000 Tibetans in the Jelap La Pass, apparently preparing for an attack in strength. A personage of importance was seen to arrive in their midst this morning. Colonel Graham, who had reached this place, ordered the 1st party of the Derbyshires to counter-march, and they have returned to Gantong. The detachment at Shalambi have also been drawn up, so that Colonel Bromhead has the whole of the Pioneer at Gantong. The detachment of the 13th B. I. at Lingta have moved to Shalambi. Two of Major Keith's guns have arrived here; they have to-morrow.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.
Chu Tsun pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery from the person with whom he had been assisting the *chef*, of having put something dreadful in the soup. The inspector accompanied the man to No 37 Praya East, where four men were seen suffering apparently from the effects of a drug. The whole five were immediately sent to Hospital. By the time that place was reached the man had become violent, and there was considerable difficulty in dealing with them. Under medical treatment, however, they became quiet, and the effects of the drug gradually wore off. To-day they are in a better state, although not as well as to be able to leave the hospital. The assistant cook had been arrested on a charge of maliciously administering drugs.

The Pioneer says:—We are sorry to have to announce the news of a collision on the Aigor border, which has cost the lives of two officers—Major Richmond Battye of the 5th Gurkhas and Captain Urton of the 6th Punjib Infantry. So far no details have been received of the affair, beyond that it occurred near the Oghi outpost which has been lately held by 300 men of the 6th Gurkhas. The Aigor Valley lies north of Abbottabad, almost in the shadow of the Black Mountain, and its people are a perennial source of trouble to our border. It will be remembered that there was a collision in 1863, when the same post of Oghi was threatened by some 600 of the Akazis, who were, however, repulsed by Lieutenant Barrett and 100 of the Gurkhas. This was a lesson which had a good effect for the time, but during the past cold weather the tribe have again been giving trouble, and the Lieutenant-Governor was for sending an expedition against them in the spring before they got in their crops. It was proposed that the force should consist of the 3rd Sikhs and a Battalion of the Gurkhas from Abbottabad with the Guides Cavalry; but the Government of India did not consider this move advisable.

The tribe, who are reported to have been blockaded, and precautions were taken against raids by intercepting the strength of the Oghi outpost from the Akazis mentioned above; and the Major Battye, who was in command of the 1st Battalion, was in command of the place when the attack occurred. Captain Urton had lately undergone a court-martial and was awaiting the verdict at Abbottabad, but as he was suffering from mental depression he was allowed to go to the frontier for change. Besides the two officers six of the Gurkhas are reported killed and one havildar wounded. The bodies have been recovered. Acting under instructions from head-quarters, General McQurea has sent out 250 men to reinforce the Oghi post and a squadron of the Guides will probably be despatched.

The Pioneer says:—The statement of the Lahore paper that an expedition will be sent immediately against the Black Mountain tribes is incorrect. That such an expedition may take place in the autumn is certain, the reluctance of the Government of India to move against the tribes on the Hazara border having at last given way. Some six or seven thousand men will presumably be required, and the Commissariat and Transport arrangements can be made during the next three months.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Hon. James Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

Wednesday, July 18.

The monthly Criminal Sessions opened to-day. The following were the jury:—

Messrs C. L. Gorham, John Kay, G. T. Rivers, L. L. Lopez, J. Peires, C. P. C. Klingemann, and E. R. Hope.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Lam Aho was charged with breaking into a house at Bowrington and stealing some clothing therefrom belonging to a coolie. Prisoner was seen breaking into the house by a woman and was afterwards arrested with the stolen property in his possession. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. There are six previous convictions against him.

On the 18th, Mr. Waeber officially denied that he sent for a guard the previous day, but he explained that the two officers came on a visit, and hearing of the disturbed state of the capital brought the guard for their own personal protection.

By his action Mr. Waeber had 7 men, 2 officers and a Gardner gain.

There are now here H. M. S. Leander, 3 Chinese, 1 Russian, 2 Japanese and 2 American men-of-war. Mrs von Möllendorff and children have arrived here from Tientsin.

THE BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.

The following are some extracts from the Report for 1881 of Mr. C. Ford, Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department.

The general condition of the Gardens is kept up as high a standard as possible with the means at my disposal, but, although the Colony is proud of its Gardens, there yet remains very much to be done in order to bring them up to a standard which would not be too much to expect being realised.

When the estimates were submitted last year I had the honour to advert to this subject and to point out how improvements could be effected, but in the additional means could not be furnished I can only do the best with what is at my disposal and hope for better things in the future. As it is, I regret that any attempt at improving the Botanical and Afforestation Department has not been made by the name of Ton Kin Lun, in whose employment he was said to be. He stated that he had been asked to get \$1,500 for the cheque, the remainder of the sum to be left in the Sun Loong. The \$1,500 was paid to the prisoner, for the sum of \$1,500 was paid to the Kwong Yu Wo and that the prisoner was not employed there. When the cheque was presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the complainant was told no person of the name of Ton Kin Lun had an account at the bank. It was found also that the number on the cheque had not yet been issued by the bank.

The jury after hearing the evidence gave a unanimous verdict finding the prisoner guilty.

THEFT OF MONEY.

Chen Ayan, who was charged with stealing a purse containing over \$200 from a passenger on board the s.s. *Patna*, said he took the money not because he wished to do so but because he had been asked to do it by a Portuguese. Prisoner also admitted two previous convictions.

The *Patna*—The re-arrangement of this terrace has been completed, and the beds have been planted with roses, so that now the whole of the terrace is a rose-garden. In addition to the improvements of new beds and relaying of the turf, an examination of the under-ground drainage showed it to be wholly defective, conse-

quently a large quantity of the drains were removed and re-laid, and the curb stones and levels of walks were also taken up and re-arranged.

Rockery.—The improvements at the North-Eastern garden which were commenced in 1881 have been carried out so far as the construction of the rockery is concerned, and the planting of them is now proceeding with.

Lawn.—The grass in many places, especially where it has been so much injured by the crowds of people who attended the Al Fresco Fêtes which have been held in the Gardens during the last two years, has been cut very thin. The lawns urgently need surface dressings of enriching compost, but the maintenance vote is insufficient to afford this being done.

Flower Beds.—The soil in these need constant attention, and the whole design of the arrangements of beds and walks on the lower terrace would be better altered, when great improvements could be effected. In these contemplated improvements I should like to effectually work in a fit erection for the accommodation of the Regimental Band at its weekly performances, instead of the unsuitable existing arrangements.

Arboreus.—The old structures in the northern part of the New Garden, which had become thoroughly dilapidated, and which were not very suitable for arboreus, have been demolished, and a new aviary in four divisions has been constructed near the bear-houses in the southern part of the Old Garden. The aviary faces the sun and is back to the north, thus affording shelter to the occupants of the aviary from the cold winds of the dry season and the violent storms of the rainy one.

Al Fresco Fête.—Whatever good may be said for the objects of the Fête, and they were not very worthy, which was said in the Gardens in November, it is generally admitted that the handiwork of the Gardens is Committee, who have little or no interest in the Gardens themselves, or at least very little interest concerned with their great object in endeavouring to make the entertainments financially successful, have most injurious effect on the Gardens. Although greater precautions were taken on the occasion of the last Fête to provide against injury to the Gardens, still a large amount of damage was inflicted, besides having the order and beauty of the Gardens upset for a considerable time before, and a very long time after the Fête.

Musical Performances.—By the kindness of the Colonel and Officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, visitors to the Gardens have been entertained with the performances of the Band in the Gardens once a week throughout the year, with a few exceptions owing to weather and other causes. The Band, as alluded to above, is in need of an appropriate Band Stand, which should be in a structure of a character in harmony with the Gardens. The Band Stand in the Gardens, which was sufficiently large to afford shelter from winds. In such an arrangement, where the soil is not much better than the average soil, the trees have succeeded beyond my expectations, but where the sheltered soil is inferior the trees have made but little progress. The general result, however, was such as to lead me to continue the experiment; therefore about 12,000 trees were raised in the nurseries for planting during the present season.

Fire Barriers.—Grass fires during the dry season have always been numerous and extensive, and besides burning the grass, which was of minor importance, the fires have, in their progress, naturally destroyed or damaged the small trees and shrubs which were on the ground, thus effectually preventing natural reproduction. The increase of fires and the rapid extension of plantations which required greater protection led me to devise a system of barriers to check the progress of fires. With the assistance of the band, I have been able to plant a sufficient extent to enable visitors to ascertain the name of any tree, shrub, or plant which is cultivated in the Gardens. I would take this opportunity of advising would-be purchasers to make their choice of plants from an inspection of the large specimens throughout the Gardens, which show better what progresses the plants are suitable for than the small specimens kept in stock for sale in the nursery, to which the public generally confine their attention.

Statues.—I regret to have to chronicle the loss of shrubs and trees of great beauty which had taken 20 years of fostering care to bring them to the condition they were in before their destruction in order to provide a site for the erection of the Jubilee celebration; these were only two small and temporary, but were not extend over more than five acres of planted land. In the vicinity of roads, paths, and cemeteries a great number of burnt patches of grass have been seen where the fires had been arrested by the fire barriers. There is no doubt but that for the existence of the fire barriers the fires which were arrested would have spread to a very great extent and have destroyed immense quantities of trees. If these barriers are maintained, and other suitable precautions carefully observed, there is no hope of grass fires being reduced very much in area.

THE CONTEMPT FOR FOREIGNERS AT PEKING.

Last week's lubrications on the 'Old Chinese Teacher' touch many responsive chords in our sinologic brotherhood, more especially among the oriental and baffled spirits who are still floundering in the jungle at the foot of the Chinese Parnassus which summit verily reaches to the clouds. All of us have our experience of the invincible contempt in which we are held by our stolid masters, who accept our presents with the air of a chief levying tribute from his retainers. Annoying indeed are the ways in which the frowsy old pedagogues bring their feelings, and childishly ingenuous the devices to which they have resorted in order to preserve their assumption of invincibility before their countrymen who disdaining it before the foreigner, Chinese etc., etc., helps them a little, for they can put it on and off at pleasure, and trust to the foreigner not being cut enough to follow its ramifications. But sometimes even the ceremonial forms are a snare to them. One, who was in the habit of being reverently bowed to in the morning, and then sent to the teacher in order to bring him to the condition they were in before their destruction in order to provide a site for the erection of the Jubilee celebration; these were only two small and temporary, but were not extend over more than five acres of planted land. In the vicinity of roads, paths, and cemeteries a great number of burnt patches of grass have been seen where the fires had been arrested by the fire barriers. There is no doubt but that for the existence of the fire barriers the fires which were arrested would have spread to a very great extent and have destroyed immense quantities of trees. If these barriers are maintained, and other suitable precautions carefully observed, there is no hope of grass fires being reduced very much in area.

On the 20th the guard arrived in Seoul and the city gradually calmed down until it appears in its normal condition.

The 17th and 18th were days when the situation of foreigners and Japanese was pregnant with danger. In this connection I may, perhaps, add a few points which are significant.

The Russian Minister wired to Chemulpo on Monday, the 18th instant, for a guard of 7 men and 2 officers, which arrived at his Legation by six o'clock on Tuesday morning.

On the 18th, the Russian Minister ordered all Russian subjects to come into the Legation. This was done in the evening and without reference to the other members of the Corps Diplomatique. This remark also applies to Mr. Waeber's action in wiring for a guard, which came up during the night of the 17th instant.

On the 19th, Mr. Waeber officially denied that he sent for a guard the previous day.

On the 19th, Mr. Waeber had 7 men, 2 officers and a Gardner gain.

There are now here H. M. S. Leander, 3 Chinese, 1 Russian, 2 Japanese and 2 American men-of-war. Mrs von Möllendorff and children have arrived here from Tientsin.

INVESTIGATION AND PLANT COLLECTING.

A journey was undertaken by myself in August, along the North and Lienchi Rivers in the Kwangtung Province. Besides an extensive collection of dried plants for the herbarium about 800 living plants were brought back.

Besides the introduction of new living plants and the acquisition of a large quantity of material for the herbarium and for the enrichment of science, I may mention another result which is important and of direct and immediate practical utility to the Foreign Department. For several years I have endeavoured, in vain, to procure seeds through Chinese and other sources, in quantities which yields a good harvest. Unpleasant as it is to sit near to a well-nourished Chinese, during the time while his thoracic air-passages are charged with explosive fumes, it must be allowed that the courtesy of the Western pupil was commendable. But the guest felt fidgety, notwithstanding the sedative effect of pork and beans, and soon found an excuse for leaving his foreign friend. He could not in fact endure being publicly seen in the company of a foreigner. Needless to say that in the streets your well-bred Chinese walk like the Levite, on the other side when they see their foreign acquaintances approaching.

The conduct for foreigners is not confined to the literate or teacher class. It runs through every stratum from the highest to the lowest, and even menial servants are not free from it. Whoever has relations with foreigners is obtrusively called by his countrymen a 'devil's slave,' and a Chinaman would almost as soon be called a 'turtledove's egg.' A foreign Minister was lately seen proceeding in his chair to pay a visit, his Chinese escort consisting of one horseman following. A procession came along, and the sensitive 'ting-ch'ai' would not be seen to be attached to the foreigner, so he relied in his shaggy steed and put himself beyond measurable distance of his master. When the crowd had passed he trotted briskly forward, overrunning his master's chair just as it reached the house. Such instances might be multiplied indefinitely. It is required of servants that on meeting their master or his friends in the street they stand respectfully and let them pass. If mounted they dismount, and if riding on a cart where they can be seen they also dismount. Some servants are sufficiently well disciplined to comply cheerfully with those little cardmo-

nicies.

The students take no notice of them, and some who perhaps dare not openly violate the rules will shuffle out of their character. Thus, a servant sitting on the studiolo, a corner of which which gives

access to a room, will

not be seen to

go to the room, and

will be seen to

go to the room, and

will be seen to

Mails.

Mails.

Intimations.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF SYDNEY will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Dacarara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco ... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, } 350.00

available for 6 months ... 323.00

To Liverpool ... 330.00

To London ... 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, and to the Company's Agents.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 3, 1888. 1103

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship ALBANY, 3,651 Tons Register, Pontres, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, at 3 p.m.

To be followed by the S.S. BATAVIA, on the 23rd August, and S.S. PARTHIA, on the 13th September.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast points, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria, Mex. \$160.00

To San Francisco ... 175.00

To all common points in Canada and the United States } 230.00

To Liverpool ... 300.00

To London ... 305.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 13, 1888. 1171

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIK PORTS;

Also,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.E.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1888, at 10 a.m., the Company's Steamship PEGASUS, Capt. C. Pohle, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 4 p.m., and Parcels until 10 a.m. on the 1st August, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Price: 50 Cents.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th of July, 1888, at Noon, the Company's S.S. SAGITTARIEN, Commandant HOMERY, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th July, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 6, 1888. 1126

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENSINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KHEDIVE Capt. A. C. LOGGIN, with Hon. M. A. Main, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENSINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, July 17, 1888. 1196

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 13, 1888. 1171

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIK PORTS;

Also,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

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For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Price: 50 Cents.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Fourteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be more generally used.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to the Editor, 'China House,' care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords a further and greater facility for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Breitnreider, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watterson, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, 'Manager, China Mail Office.'

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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.

—North-China Christian Advocate (U.S.)

The China Review ** * * has an excellent table of contents.—Catalist Empire.

The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East; and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison with preceding numbers.—Catalist Empire.

This number contains several articles of interest and value.—North-China Herald.

The China Review for September-October

mainly maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa" by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua" and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North-China Daily News.

A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to peruse.—Chrysanthemum.

The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting.

The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries.

"Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a good account of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Ch'eng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which is "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.—H.K. Daily Press.

Tribune's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:

The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to

occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review.

The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and accounts of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century